The yearwise breakup of net sales value of total shortfall in the production of Iron & Steel materials in SAIL plants including IISCO during 1985-86 to 1989-90 is as under: —

Year	Estimated value of shortfall in production compared to plans
	(Rs. in crores)
1985-86 . . .	—
1986-87 . . .	426.79
1987-88 . . .	365.18
1988-89 . . .	151.95
1989-90 (Prov.) .	577.32
	1521.24

Drawings of supplies of re-rollable steel materials

503. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India Notification No. S.O. 655(E), dated the 18th August, 1981 and No. S.O. 629(E) dated the 30th June, 1988 were issued debarring all steel re-rolling units which do not possess Carry on Business (COB) Licence or Industrial Licence and employ directly or indirectly more than 50 persons, including all types of workers including contractors' workers, from drawing supplies of re-rollable steel materials from the main producers, including the SAIL, irrespective of location of the units, capital employed in the units and SSI/DGTD status of the units; and

(b) if so, whether the notifications are still valid ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH THE ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Dominant Fibre Policy to Jute Industry

504. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the request of the jute industry for extension of the Dominant Fibre Policy to cover the jute sector also to enable it to produce diversified items;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and when this policy is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No such decision has been taken so for.

(b) and (c) Do not arise as the entire matter is under examination.

Trade with South Eastern Asian Countries

505. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the balance of trade position with Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia continues to be unfavourable to India; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what new initiatives have been taken for ensuring better trade performance with these South East Asian Countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes Sir. However, for the first time after 1983-84, as per trends available for the first 10 months of 1989-90, India is enjoying a trade surplus with Indonesia.

(b) Singapore's status as a source of supplies on competitive prices and as a re-export centre, bulk purchases of Palm Oil, Rubber, Tin etc. from Malaysia and imports of Vegetable Oils etc. from Indonesia, are the main reasons for India's deficit trade balance. Initiatives for better trade performance include steps such as greater interaction at official and business levels, participation in international Exhibitions, securing negotiated projects against our bulk imports and holding Special Indian exhibition/display.

National Sericulture Project

506. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of the National Sericulture Project launched by he Central Silk Board with World Bank/ Swiss assistance; and

(b) to what extent this project will help in increasing the silk production in Madhya Pradesh especially in the tribal districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The salient features of National Sericulture Project launched by CSB with World Bank/ Swiss assistance are as under:—

(1) Expansion of mulberry area and introduction of sericulture in new States/areas from the existing level of 2.55 lakh hectares to 3.13 lakh hectares.

(2) Increasing raw silk production in the country from 9,500 M. Tonnes to 15,500 M. Tonnes.

(3) Generating employment opportunities in rural areas from 6 million persons to 7 million persons.

(4) Increasing exports of silk products from Rs. 3,300 million to Rs. 9,000 million.

(5) Improving the quality and productivity of Indian silk.

(6) Strengthening the infrastructure for research, extension, seed production, processing, qualify control and marketing of cocoons as well as raw silk.

(7) Providing financial support to rearers, reelers, twisters and seed producers through institutional finance.

(8) Improving socially desirable features such as employment of women and use of smokeless chulhas.

(b) Madhya Pradesh is recognised as one of the 12 pilot States in which National Sericulture Project (NSP) will be implemented by the Central Silk Board. The Project is being implemented in the Tribal district of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and envisages development of 2000 acres of area under mulberry and production of 60 M. Tonnes of raw silk by the end of the project period (5 years).e